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The statutes cover a wide range of subject matter and are grouped together under the following heads: Agriculture, Vocational Education, Banking, Immigration and Naturalization, Business Regulation, Food and Drugs, Labor, Taxation, Commerce, Elections, National Defense, Trade Marks and Copyrights, Moral Reform, Bankruptcy, Criminal Code, Judicial Code, Health and Roads. Within these groups all statutes of importance up to those passed in the early summer of 1917 are given. Some interesting facts stand out from a perusal of these laws. Most of them have been passed or revised since 1910, showing how recent is the main body of regulative statutes. They provide for an extensive increase in the national administrative machinery to carry out their enforcement. A large proportion of them are based upon the federal power to regulate commerce, although many are not commercial in their chief purpose. While the legislation since the date of publication has been extremely important, especially in the field of taxation, the present compilation is highly satisfactory in all respects. Professor Lapp has performed a real service in selecting and bringing together in this convenient form the chief federal measures of present interest.

JAMES T. YOUNG.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

ROOT, ELIHU. *Latin America and the United States.* Pp. xvi, 302. Price, \$2.50. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1917.

Of the many notable addresses delivered by Mr. Root as Secretary of State and as a member of the United States Senate, certainly none have had a larger international influence than the series of remarkable speeches which he delivered during his tour through South America at the time of the Third Pan-American Conference held at Rio Janeiro in 1906. These addresses possess a significance far deeper than the mere formal greetings of a distinguished representative of the government of the United States. They breathe, not only a broad patriotism, but carry to our sister republics a message of true friendship and helpfulness. They mark a distinct epoch in the attitude of these nations toward the United States.

In Mr. Root's addresses there is totally absent that spirit of condescension characterizing so many American utterances; an attitude which has done much injury to our relations with Central and South America. Particularly notable is the address delivered at the Third Pan-American Conference. On this solemn occasion he summarized in admirable form the spirit which should dominate the relations of the American countries with one another. This one address should be read and re-read by the American people, and it is no exaggeration to say that future generations will find therein the best and highest expression of American foreign policy.

L. S. R.

ROXBURGH, RONALD F. *International Conventions and Third States.* Pp. xvi, 119. Price, \$2.50. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1917.

This is another addition to the series of contributions to international law now being brought out under the editorship of Professor Oppenheim of Cambridge University. Inasmuch as it deals with only one of the multifarious questions of

international law, it will appeal to the specialist rather than to the general student of international law. The author undertakes to answer a question which has never heretofore been the subject of research: What is the effect of international conventions on other states than those which are parties thereto? Recently this question sprung into importance by the case of *Costa Rica v. Nicaragua* before the Central American Court of Justice in which the Court held that the Bryan-Chamorro treaty of August 5, 1914, between the United States and Nicaragua violated certain rights of Costa Rica. The author reviews the principles laid down in the municipal laws of the more important states so far as they deal with the matter. He then summarizes and criticizes the opinions of the jurists and text writers who have previously considered the subject. Finally, he examines the precedents that have arisen in diplomatic practice, and on the basis of the information obtained from these three sources, he formulates his own conclusions.

Altogether the monograph throws much light on a hitherto neglected subject and as such it is a distinct contribution to the literature of international law. It contains a valuable bibliography of the authorities who have heretofore touched upon the question which he attempts to answer.

J. W. G.

#### SOCIOLOGY

ELLWOOD, CHARLES A. *An Introduction to Social Psychology*. Pp. xiii, 343. Price, \$2.00. New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1917.

This is virtually a revised edition of the author's *Sociology in its Psychological Aspects* published in 1912. The subject matter has been somewhat modified and rearranged; the terminology varied; but the viewpoint is unchanged. The style is clear. The author knows the other writers in his field and presents their views accurately. He uses ordinary terms wherever possible and for this deserves much credit.

The first three chapters are introductory. In them are sketched social psychology, the evolution of organisms, and the nature of human society. In the next five chapters the nature of social unity is discussed at length as is also social change under normal and abnormal conditions. In the succeeding chapters special topics, such as the rôle of instinct and intelligence, imitation and suggestion, sympathy and consciousness of kind are treated, the closing chapter being in reality a summary on the nature of society.

It would be easy for the reviewer to discuss at length many of the views presented and to question certain of the conclusions reached. For instance the hedonistic explanation of conduct is rather lightly disposed of on the ground of the inborn activity of the organism without regard to external stimulus. I am not convinced that the problem ends there. The great question which comes to the mind is not concerned with the author's positions but has to do with the reliability of the data presented by psychology on which social psychology must be based. Here I have many doubts. Admitting this situation, I must compliment Dr. Ellwood on his ability to select and present his material. His discussion is timely and stimulating.

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